

THE WEEKLY CLARION.

The Blindery.

Connected with the Clarion office is one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the South, and the work which is being daily turned out therefrom is fully equal to that of the best blinderies in the North and East. We keep the first class workmen constantly employed, and our machinery and stock being all new, enables us to fill orders promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Record books for courts, made at short notice, law books, statutes of the State, music and miscellaneous books bound or rebound in the very best style at low prices.

The Trial of Mr. Davis.

The New York Herald, a recent convert to Rydicalism, still occasionally deals its new allies severe blows. In a recent number alluding to the reasons why Mr. Davis was not tried, it censures severely Chief Justice Chase for raising a pretended difficulty about holding Court in Virginia, on account of Congress having passed an act last July, changing certain judicial districts and making a new allotment of the duties of the judges. The Herald adds:

This change does not take away Virginia from the circuit of Chief Justice Chase, and, as the Attorney General remarked he was fully competent to hold his court and to try the prisoner. It appears to us that this is a miserable quibble on the part of Mr. Chase to shirk the responsibility of trying Mr. Davis for the purpose of making political capital out of the victim and the administration. It is clear now that the President is not to blame, and we think it is equally clear that the Chief Justice is, for thus violating the Constitution, which guarantees every man a speedy and an impartial trial. We hope, for the sake of justice and the reputation of the country, this disgraceful state of things will soon be brought to an end either by the trial of the prisoner or by his release.

The Mexican Muddle.

We are getting news of a very varied character from Mexico. One day we are told Maximilian's reign is drawing to a close, and he is preparing to withdraw all his troops at an early day. Next we hear that an important battle has been fought, and all the Rio Grande country restored to the Empire. Escobedo is defeated, the Liberals defeated, and the Imperialists in full march upon Matamoros. We find ourselves speculating about the turning point in the fortunes of Maximilian and Mexico, and congratulating that country upon a form of government which may look to the wants of the people, when lo! another telegram tells us Maximilian is preparing to abdicate, and has asked former time to withdraw his troops, promising they shall all be removed by the first of January.

At this moment we are wondering who is going to take charge of the Government, for there are four factions contending for it in the name of a legitimate republican government, when in comes another telegram informing us a long dispatch was received from Napoleon which had the effect of halting some French troops about embarking for France, and preparing others for active service. Then we are told the Imperialists defeated the Liberals near Saltillo, which places that city in the hands of the French. And we are told too that Juarez and his followers have fallen out, and Canales and others have been arrested. Again we hear that the United States Government and Maximilian have entered into treaties under which the French troops are all to be withdrawn, while the United States, in consideration of the cession of Lower California and other territory beyond our present boundary on the southwest, assumes the protection of the Mexican Republic, guaranteeing the French claims. A very strange arrangement indeed. So it will be seen that at present it is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty what is going to be done in this unfortunate country. Maximilian might prove a blessing to the land, but unless he can govern the factions arrayed in opposition, the result should leave it to the rival robbers and then perhaps the United States will give peace and prosperity to the country. The country is tired of the rule of Santa Anna, Carberry, Alcomonfort, Juarez, Cortina, &c. They have ruined and to give her tranquility require the strong arm of military power. The United States will never be warranted to give peace to Mexico.

The Texas House of Representatives has killed the scheme to sell a portion of the State to the United States.

Phillips Vieng with Butler.

Wendell Phillips, who in 1861 said the constitution of the United States was a league with hell and a covenant with the devil, delivered a lecture on the peril of the hour, in the Tremont House, Boston, on the 17th. This prominent enemy of Union followed in the strain of Beas Butler and clamored with great eagerness for the impeachment of President Johnson. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to denounce Gen. Grant as a traitor, and wanted the party to follow his example if the radical programme is not complied with. He would have the President thrown aside and the President of the Senate placed in his stead, so that the people (he meant his party) could run the machine. We cannot take the reader through all the tortuous paths and windings of this influential advocate of another civil war, but to show how he feels on the subject of reconstruction, we will take up a few more sentences. They might fill the House of Representatives with men like Alexander H. Stephens, observes Phillips, and reconstruction would not commence. He would have the South and Southwest made like the victorious North. There was no hurry. The South would wait. Speaking of the constitutional amendment, he denounced the insertion of the word "male" as a libel on the nineteenth century. The desertion of the negro made it not only an unjust but infamous proposition. He asked whose fault it was that there had been such bloodshed and persecution in the streets of Memphis and New Orleans and hinted the policy of the President had something to do with it. But that was not all. The most humiliating position occupied on this continent, he said, was by Ulysses S. Grant.

He proclaimed his theory to be that there is no President. Said he: "President Johnson is a deserter. The legislative power is the only power left. Our James H. has abdicated, and Parliament rules the nation. He wanted Congress to commence its next session as a perpetual one. Every moment that it was not in session the South was ruling the government, and he would have the next Congress enact that they should reassemble in March, 1867, and be themselves the government."

This speech compares favorably with Butler's. It foreshadows to what extremes the radicals will go in order to hold the reins of political power and persecute the Southern people. The frightful, fearful programme may engulf the party yet. Radicals can rave and move to overlook the barrier of the law to perpetuate power, but the great masses of the people will hardly look on and see the work of ruin completed.

The Legislature Yesterday.

There was much important business introduced in the House yesterday. Among other measures, a bill amendatory of the revenue law, which imposes, among other items, a tax of one dollar per bale upon cotton produced this year. A bill was passed appropriating thirty thousand dollars for procuring artificial limbs for maimed soldiers; also, a bill to incorporate the Chattanooga Manufacturing Company, and a bill to charter an insurance and savings institution in this city.

Colonel Hillier introduced a very interesting report relative to the University of Mississippi, the further consideration of which was postponed. The report will be found at length elsewhere.

A bill passed for the relief of parties having claims against the State Treasury; also, a bill providing that all Auditor's warrants, issued under the act of November 16, 1865, may be received in payment of the special State tax.

A bill passed, providing for the redemption of lands sold to the State for taxes.

The New York Times calls upon Alex. H. Stephens to give evidence of his publicly professed willingness to make any personal sacrifice to secure the pacification of the country and the rehabilitation of the South, by using his influence to secure the ratification of the pending constitutional amendment, first, by his own State of Georgia, and then by the other States of the South. The South has made enough sacrifices already. She cannot go any further. You have acted in bad faith with us, Mr. Raymond, and we will now remain passive until we see where radicalism is going to plunge us. Why should we ratify the amendment? Its mere adoption does not secure our representation in Congress. It is not the final measure of admission, and to adopt it would merely finish up the destruction of Southern pride; so there is no use in calling upon any man to use his influence in that way. We will not move an inch farther. If you want the amendment ratified, you should create a new State out of some of the Territories and secure its vote for radicalism. Enough Northern ink has been wasted on this subject already to no purpose.

WHAT MR. VALLANDIGHAM SAYS.—In a recent speech delivered in Ohio, Mr. C. L. Vallandigham, referring to the proposed attempt to impeach the President, said:

But no matter, let me warn all concerned that this pretended impeachment, this intended deposing of the President, will be resisted to the last extremity. He is President under the Constitution, and has precisely the same right to exercise the duties of the office to the end of his term, March 4, 1869, that the members of the Senate or House or any other of the officers of the Government have, and these men will find a million hearts of oak and arms of steel to defend him in the enjoyment of that right. We want no more war—above all, no more civil war; but if they will force it, it shall be, it will be "war to the knife, and knife to the hilt."

How Congress will Stand on the Question of Admission of Southern Representatives.

When Congress assembles next winter, the first question for them to decide will be whether or not the Representatives of the ten Southern States shall be admitted. On this question the House will stand as follows: For their admission—from Delaware, 1; Kentucky, 8; Maryland, 2; Illinois, 3; Indiana, 4; Missouri, 2; New Jersey, 4; New York, 16; Ohio, 4; Pennsylvania, 12; Tennessee, 4; West Virginia, 3; Wisconsin, 1; total, 64. The members elected and entitled to take their seats are as follows: From Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 5; North Carolina, 8; South Carolina, 6; Texas, 2; Virginia, 8; total, 52. This, with the 64 Democratic conservative members from the North, as above, makes 116 members. It is not quite a quorum, or a majority. The law requires the House to consist of 241 members, of whom 121 are a quorum. This requires only 15 members more. There is good reason to hope that among the twenty-six Northern States 16 Republican members can be found honest enough to desert the radicals and stand by their country.

Now for the Senate. The Senate will stand on the question as follows: From California, 1; Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 2; Indiana, 1; New Jersey, 1; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Tennessee, 1; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 1; Vermont, 1; total, 17. The 20 Senators from the 10 Southern States make 37 Senators, which is a majority of the whole number, 72. It is true that in this list of 17 Northern Senators are included Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, and Messrs. Wiley and Van Winkle, of West Virginia—all three Republicans. There is good reason to believe, however, that they will all desert the radicals, and vote with the conservatives and Democrats. Here will be, then, the legal and constitutional Congress.

The letter of the ex-Attorney General Bates to Col. Broadhead, of St. Louis, printed by us a few days ago, in relation to the admission of West Virginia, is but another link of the chain of proof that the administration of President Lincoln and Congress were unqualifiedly committed to the doctrine that the rebellious States were States in the Union, notwithstanding their revolt. In the last of December, 1862, Mr. Lincoln asked the written opinion of all the members of his Cabinet on the question of the admission of West Virginia into the Union. His inquiries were as to the constitutional and expediency of her admission. He received from all the members an affirmative answer on both points. Mr. Bates says: "As I have no time now either to analyze the opinions or copy them, I can only say that one of them contains a single paragraph tending to the conclusion that a state ordinance of secession, or the fact of open rebellion within a State, did or could take a State out of the Union." The very contrary was assumed as an undisputed doctrine and argued upon as a postulate. Had Mr. Lincoln lived he would have been compelled to repudiate his unvarying position upon this point, or to submit to such a verdict and denunciation as the radicals heap on Mr. Johnson.

Gen. Washington Barrow, a prominent citizen of Tennessee, died in St. Louis last week.

An exchange makes the following true remarks upon the question of negro suffrage:

"There is a disposition on the part of a few in the South to favor negro suffrage. These men are good and solid citizens in the main, and wish well to the South, but imagine that by taking the 'bull by the horns,' and voluntarily conferring that which may be forced from us, that we will escape trouble and gain power among the sable substratum. Principles surrendered because of imaginary policy gain for us nothing. We are right, we know that we are, and all the world sustains us, except that portion of England which worships at Exeter Hall, who, whilst scoring to confer power upon their own race, rail at us because we do not confer suffrage upon the blacks. All may be lost—save honor—and the latter is yet maintained, even if we were covered by obloquy and social ruin thrust upon us by the hand of power. Never by our own consent will the South confer suffrage upon the negro race. Our sober common sense, our natural antipathies, all revolt at the idea, and if the sacrifice must be made, let us not attempt to officiate as false priests before an altar upon which is laid, in the rights of the white race, all that is sacred to us."

THE KNIGHTS OF ARABIA TO TAKE CUBA.—The Herald's Mobile correspondent claims to have ascertained the object of the secret order of the Knights of Arabia, of which Captain Braine, captain of the Chesapeake, is the alleged Grand Commander. He says: "I am assured, however, by a high officer of the K.A., that they contemplate the conquest of some country which needs to be Christianized and civilized, and that they proposed doing it in such a manner as not to enervate the United States in international difficulty. They declare emphatically that the grand object has nothing to do with Mexico; that it is entirely distinct from our national politics and the rebellion, and numbers in its encampments many ex-Northern soldiers and Union men. I presume it will not be difficult for your readers to place the destination of the expedition. Cuba is unquestionably the spot; but as Braine is under arrest, and the organization is not prospering, the Captain General need not be in a hurry about packing his trunks and valises for a flank movement from the island."

THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.—The Louisville Journal says: Gov. Throckmorton, of Texas, has sent a special messenger to the Legislature of that State, a copy of which has been sent to us, which breathes a spirit of at once loyal and conciliatory. We can hardly see how it would be improved. It is chiefly occupied of course with domestic matters which concern that State only, but touches upon some matters of interest to the people of the country generally.

After quoting from the Governor's message the passages on the subjects of establishing by law proper domestic relations between persons of color, and of requiring the counties to provide for aged and destitute negroes, etc., the Journal adds: "That seems like 'accepting the situation' in good faith—like the desire for peace and concord and unity. There is not a word of vituperation in the whole message, not a word even against the radicals, nothing that could in the remotest degree offend those super loyal, self-inflated persons whose meat and drink and life it is to abuse everything and everybody Southern."

Solomon, we believe, indicated the idea that very wise men may learn something from foolish ones, and it is barely possible that, in respect to moderation, certain very loyal people might take a profitable hint from the Governor of a Southern State lately in revolt. Sinners of a decided type have sometimes been found to make better disciples than the over-righteous.

We publish elsewhere a very sensible letter from our old friend Blanton Duncan, upon the subject of the Confederate debt. What he says is unmistakably true—there is no Confederate debt. The debt has matured. It was conditioned to be paid "two years after the ratification of peace between the Confederate States and the United States." Those who took the bonds took them with the full knowledge of this condition, and were careful to charge a heavy per cent. for the hazard. Now that it is gone against them they have no right to complain either of the South or of the United States. It is certainly not our business to pay the losses of speculators who gambled in such stocks to their detriment, and not the business of the Southern States to pay debts not due. Mr. Duncan's letter, we think, very effectively settles the radical cry of an intention of the conservatives to assume the Confederate debt.—Louisville Democrat.

The editor of the Baton Rouge Sugar Planter has been traveling over the sugar districts and says the estimates, which, while they fall lamentably short of the crops of the olden times, are, nevertheless, under the circumstances, encouraging. Some of these estimates reach 100,000 hogsheads, while others, less sanguine, are not willing to concede more than 40,000 hogsheads. To give some support to the latter estimate, he admits that the cane is very small, but little juice did not cultivated with the care and patience cane should have. These are defects easily remedied in another year's planting, if the labor can only be made available.

Census of Mississippi in 1860 and 1866.

We give below the census of Mississippi in 1860, distinguishing the white and black population, and also the census of the present year, so far as the same has been reported to the Secretary of State's office.

The sixteen counties, from which we have no returns, had, in 1860, a white population of 74,702, and a black population of 85,532. If the decrease of population should be similar to the other counties, the number of negroes in the State would be reduced, in round numbers, from 437,000, in 1860, to 380,000; and the white population from 353,000 to 345,000—making a total estimated decrease of population in the State during the last six years of 8,000 whites and 57,000 blacks.

COUNTIES.	1860.			1866.		
	WHITES.	BLACKS.	TOTAL.	WHITES.	BLACKS.	TOTAL.
Adams	5,648	14,517	20,165	4,687	12,039	16,726
Amite	4,427	7,909	12,336	4,260	6,250	10,510
Attala	9,142	6,025	15,167	7,636	5,063	12,699
Bolivar	1,393	5,078	6,471	1,334	6,156	7,490
Calhoun	7,695	1,823	9,518	6,009	1,931	7,940
Carroll	8,214	13,821	22,035	8,317	11,397	19,714
Chickasaw	7,338	9,808	16,146			
Choctaw	11,525	4,197	15,722	12,337	4,501	16,838
Claiborne	3,339	12,340	15,679	2,934	8,310	11,244
Clarke	5,692	5,079	10,771	5,323	3,905	9,228
Coahoma	1,521	5,085	6,606			
Copiah	7,432	7,966	15,398	8,541	9,140	17,680
Covington	2,845	1,563	4,408	2,271	1,085	3,356
Davis	2,916	407	3,323			
DeSoto	9,349	13,987	23,336	10,669	12,749	23,418
Franklin	3,438	4,767	8,205	3,845	3,715	7,560
Greene	1,526	706	2,232			
Hancock	2,382	857	3,239			
Harrison	3,751	1,068	4,819			
Hinds	8,340	22,399	30,739	8,699	16,050	24,749
Holmes	5,806	11,985	17,791			
Issaquena	587	7,244	7,831			
Itaubamba	14,156	3,539	17,695	12,757	2,924	15,681
Jackson	2,955	1,167	4,122			
Jasper	6,453	5,554	12,007	5,739	4,493	10,232
Jefferson	2,918	12,431	15,349	2,875	9,015	11,890
Keuper	5,936	5,746	11,682			
Lafayette	8,089	7,136	15,225			
Lauderdale	8,224	5,089	13,313	7,858	6,608	14,466
Lawrence	5,513	3,700	9,213	5,833	4,093	9,926
Leake	6,266	3,058	9,324	6,458	3,152	9,610
Lowndes	6,891	16,734	23,625	5,609	17,782	23,390
Madison	5,260	18,122	23,382	4,457	13,789	18,246
Marshall	11,376	17,447	28,823	10,587	11,387	21,974
Monroe	2,500	2,186	4,686			
Neshoba	8,645	12,738	21,383	10,778	11,250	22,028
Newton	6,131	2,212	8,343	5,451	1,662	7,113
Noxubee	6,279	3,383	9,662	5,679	4,358	10,037
Okfuskee	5,171	15,496	20,667	5,793	15,858	21,651
Osborne	5,328	7,619	12,947			
Panola	5,237	8,857	14,094	6,237	9,152	15,389
Perry	1,858	748	2,606			
Pike	6,174	4,961	11,135	6,579	5,029	11,608
Pontotoc	14,513	7,600	22,113	14,086	5,855	19,941
Rankin	6,530	7,103	13,633	5,689	5,091	10,780
Scott	5,180	2,959	8,139	4,300	2,388	6,688
Simpson	3,744	2,336	6,080	3,582	1,247	4,829
Smith	5,435	2,263	7,698	5,145	2,031	7,176
Sunflower	1,102	3,917	5,019	1,096	3,505	4,601
Tallahatchie	1,252	5,055	6,307	2,691	4,759	7,450
Tippah	16,206	6,314	22,520	14,671	4,710	19,381
Tishomingo	19,159	4,960	24,119	17,308	3,709	21,017
Tunica	883	3,483	4,366	1,146	3,533	4,679
Warren	6,896	18,800	25,696			
Washington	1,212	14,467	15,679	1,390	11,908	13,298
Wayne	1,754	1,947	3,701	2,098	1,980	4,078
Wilkinson	2,779	13,154	15,933	3,067	9,488	12,555
Winston	5,583	4,227	9,810	6,214	4,015	10,229
Yalobusha	7,415	9,537	16,952	8,144	8,285	16,429
Yazoo	56,57	12,627	69,197	5,915	11,248	16,263
	353,899	437,404	791,303			

COUNTIES IN WHICH THE WHITE POPULATION HAS INCREASED SINCE 1860.—Carroll, 103; Choctaw, 812; Copiah, 1,109; DeSoto, 1,320; Franklin, 317; Lawrence, 320; Leake, 192; Monroe, 2,233; Noxubee, 623; Panola, 1,000; Pike, 405; Tunica, 263; Washington, 178; Wayne, 354; Wilkinson, 288; Winston, 631; Yalobusha, 729—17 counties, 10,906.

COUNTIES IN WHICH THE WHITE POPULATION HAS DECREASED SINCE 1860.—Adams, 951; Amite, 167; Attala, 1,506; Bolivar, 59; Coahoma, 1,086; Claiborne, 405; Clarke, 369; Covington, 574; Hinds, 241; Itawamba, 1,199; Jasper, 714; Jefferson, 43; Lauderdale, 366; Lowndes, 1,282; Madison, 803; Marshall, 789; Neshoba, 680; Newton, 600; Rankin, 861; Scott, 390; Simpson, 162; Smith, 290; Sunflower, 6; Tallahatchie, 144; Tippah, 1,535; Tishomingo, 1,851; Yazoo, 642—27 counties, 17,705. Deduct increase, 10,906. Decrease in white population since 1860 in 44 counties, 6,799.

COUNTIES IN WHICH THE BLACK POPULATION HAS INCREASED SINCE 1860.—Bolivar, 1,078; Coahoma, 108; Choctaw, 304; Copiah, 1,774; Lauderdale, 1,599; Lawrence, 393; Leake, 94; Lowndes, 998; Newton, 1,970; Noxubee, 362; Panola, 595; Pike, 68; Tunica, 50—13 counties, 7,799.

COUNTIES IN WHICH THE BLACK POPULATION HAS DECREASED SINCE 1860.—Adams, 2,478; Amite, 1,559; Attala, 22; Carroll, 2,424; Claiborne, 4,030; Clarke, 1,174; Covington, 478; DeSoto, 1,238; Franklin, 1,052; Hinds, 5,449; Itawamba, 615; Jasper, 1,061; Jefferson, 3,416; Madison, 4,333; Marshall, 5,614; Monroe, 1,488; Neshoba, 550; Rankin, 2,014; Scott, 571; Simpson, 89; Smith, 172; Sunflower, 412; Tallahatchie, 296; Tippah, 1,604; Tishomingo, 1,221; Washington, 2,559; Wayne, 27; Wilkinson, 366; Winston, 212; Yalobusha, 1,262; Yazoo, 5,568—31 counties, 53,374. Deduct increase, 7,799. Total decrease in black population in 44 counties, 45,575.

The white population of the 44 counties mentioned was, in 1860, 279,197. Present white population, 272,398.

Decrease, 6,799.

The black population of the same counties was, in 1860, 351,872. Present black population, 306,667.

Decrease, 45,205.

The decrease in the black population, compared with 1860, is 13 per cent.; that of the whites, 24 per cent.

THE RAILROAD EXTENSION BELOW UNION SPRINGS.—We were informed yesterday, by authority, that 1,008 tons of rail to extend the Girard road below Union Springs are en route from New York to Savannah, and will most probably be here next week. This iron will be sufficient to extend the road twelve or thirteen miles. More iron is expected and the reasonable probability is that the road will be completed twenty miles below Union Springs by the last of December. The grading is already completed and cross-ties ready, or soon will be for the reception of the iron.—Columbus Sun.

General Sherman was at Fort Dodge on the 7th and remained over Sunday. The General gave the Indians eighteen days in which to bring in the other three white women they have. If they do not return them without delay he told them it would be war. The Indians started home and had a council among themselves. On leaving they said if we did not hear from them in five days we might look out for some thing. The five days expired last Monday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CLARION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Gen. Sherman arrived here last night, and is the guest of Grant. The President has ordered a pardon to be issued to Mr. Tremblay, ex-Chief of the Treasury.

TORONTO, Oct. 26.—Col. Lynch, a Fenian Prisoner, has been sentenced to be hung on the 13th of December.

WHEELING, Va., Oct. 25.—The election yesterday shows gains on the vote for the Constitutional amendment. Mr. Sherman has been elected Governor, and Hubbard to Congress.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Gold 48. Cotton unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—The following appeared this evening:

H. D. C. DEPT. OF THE GULF. New Orleans, Oct. 26, 1866. GENERAL: I am satisfied there is only one way by which the present state of affairs on the Rio Grande can be improved, and that is by giving the heartiest support to the only government in Mexico, recognized by our own, and the only one which is really friendly to us. You will therefore warn all adherents of any party or pretensions of any kind in Mexico, or in the State of Texas, that they will not be permitted to violate the neutrality laws between the Liberal Government of Mexico and the United States; and also that they will not be permitted to remain on our territory, and receive the protection of our flag in order to complete their machinations for the violation of our neutrality laws. These instructions will be enforced against the adherents of the Imperial Government of Mexico, and also against the Ojeda, Santa Anna and other factions. President Juarez is the acknowledged head of the Liberal Government of Mexico. Signed: P. H. SHERIDAN, Major Gen. U.S.A.